



THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1809.

[No. 2473.]

VOL IX.]

**Sales at Vendue.**

Every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**VINEGAR.**

For sale, one thousand gallons, by quanti-  
ties and retail. Apply to  
Thomas Cruse.

April 10. dsw

Just Published,  
BY COTTON AND STEWART,  
And for sale at their Store,  
(Price One Dollar)  
The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.  
By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.  
January 6.

WANTED TO HIRE,  
An active, well disposed BOY, of color,  
about 15 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.  
March 20. d

Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CI-  
GARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.  
Real Macouba Snuff,  
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, is  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,  
A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES, for sale.  
December 21.

TO LET,  
THAT eligible stand for business lately  
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the  
corner of King and Fairfax streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.  
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—  
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

ALSO,  
A general assortment of

Lee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic

Detergent.

March 17.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball

Inform the citizens of Alexandria and  
its vicinity that they have commenced the  
above business, and from their practical  
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-  
trons from a generous public. They pledge  
themselves to execute such orders as they  
shall be favored with in a satisfactory manner.  
They will furnish materials measured in the  
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may  
suit their employers. Where they are re-  
quested to furnish materials they will be of  
the first quality.

February 17. sm

LANDING,

From schr. Federalist, capt. Gunnison,

50 boxes mould CANDLES

10 lbs. dry COD FISH

3 do. N. E. RUM

25 lbs. MACKEREL

100 bushels SALT

60 do. POTATOES

FOR SALE BY  
John G. Ladd.

April 19

**PUBLIC SALE.**

On SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will be  
sold on the premises,  
THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF  
A SMALL FARM,  
Adjoining the town of Alexandria, lately  
held by col. R. T. Hooe, deceased. There  
are about 30 acres under a tolerably good  
fence, mostly in clover and timothy, with a  
large Garden, farm houses and Orchard.

ALSO,  
The Acre of Ground and improvements  
upon it, called BROOMLAWN, lying upon  
Great Hunting Creek, and now rented as a  
Tavern at \$100 per year.  
The terms will be made known at the place  
of sale.

For the Executors,  
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.  
April 25

**Potomac Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special  
meeting of the Stockholders will be  
held at the Union Tavern, in George Town,  
on Thursday the fourth of May next, on busi-  
ness of importance to the Company.

By order of the President and Directors,  
Joseph Carlton, Treasurer  
Of the Potomac Company.  
George Town, April 22—(25) d2w

**Black River Lottery,**

NO. 2.  
State of the wheel at the close of the eighth  
day's drawing.

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 prize of  | \$20,000 |
| 2 do. of    | 10,000   |
| 2 do. of    | 5,000    |
| 2 do. of    | 2,000    |
| 4 do. of    | 1,000    |
| 11 do. of   | 500      |
| 34 do. of   | 200      |
| 87 do. of   | 100      |
| 131 do. of  | 50       |
| 343 do. of  | 20       |
| 8819 do. of | 10       |

28,200 tickets to draw.  
Warranted undrawn tickets for sale  
By ROBERT GRAY.  
April 25.

**Partnership dissolved.**

THIS DAY, is dissolved by mutual con-  
sent, the partnership lately existing under  
the firm of Messrs and Jacob Janney. Those  
indebted to said firm are requested to make  
immediate payment to M. Janney, who is  
authorised to settle all claims against the said  
firm.

Moses Janney,  
Jacob Janney.  
April 24—(25) St

**Six Cents Reward.**

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, a-  
bout three weeks ago, Henry Grimler,  
an apprentice to the boot and shoe-making  
business. A reward of Six Cents will be given  
to any person who will return him—but  
no charges paid.

M. and J. Janney.  
4th mo. 24th—(25) St

Hack, for Washington Bridge.

THE subscriber will commence, on Mon-  
day next, running a Hack from Gordon's for  
the Washington Bridge, for the accommoda-  
tion of passengers having occasion to go that  
way. The Hack will start regularly every  
morning at nine o'clock, from Gordon's, and  
returning leave the Bridge at half past ten—  
will start again from Gordon's, at 3 o'clock,  
in the afternoon, and return at half past four.  
Fare for passengers 50 cents, free of toll  
going, and the same returning.

Thomas Jacob.  
April 21. det

**FRESH FRUIT.**

The subscriber has just received and offers for  
sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,  
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins  
in boxes.

ALSO,  
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.  
James Patton.  
April 19. 4

**For Freight or Charter,**

The well known Ship  
HERO,  
Thomas Cole, Master;  
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels  
burthen, in complete order and ready to re-  
ceive a cargo. Apply to  
Thomas Cole.  
March 15. d

Just Received,  
DR. REE'S CYCLOPEDIA, No. 19.  
THE AMERICAN ARTILLERIST, No.  
5, which completes the work.  
THE AMERICAN REGISTER, vol. 3.  
And a few copies of The Power of Religion  
on the Mind, by Lindley Murray.  
FOR SALE BY

R. Gray,  
Who has on hand, a large stock of WRIT-  
ING PAPER AND SCHOOL BOOKS.  
N. B. Country merchants and others who  
purchase to a considerable amount will be sup-  
plied at the lowest prices for cash.

R. G.  
April 15

Joseph H. Mandeville,  
Corner of King and Union streets,  
HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the  
bushel and in sacks.  
50 barrels Whiskey.  
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.  
Goshen do. in sacks.  
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.  
1000 do. white do.  
French Brandy.  
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and  
New England Rum.  
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hy-  
son Skin Teas, of the latest importations.  
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and  
barrels.  
Do inferior qualities, in do.  
Molasses, in hogsheads.  
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.  
Cotton, in bales and by retail.  
Candles, mould and dipped.  
Loaf and Lump Sugar.  
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Carret's  
Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Pa-  
per, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco,  
Madder, Copperas, Soda Leather, Bed Cords,  
Leading Lines, &c. &c.  
ALSO,  
Best Superfine Flour, for private families,  
a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats,  
Plaster of Paris, &c.  
April 17. d

Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:  
Has received a considerable ad-  
dition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,  
20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality  
20 barrels Muscovado Sugars,  
7000 lb. Green Coffee  
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assort-  
ed to No. 9.  
10 bales Cotton.  
10 casks first-quality Goshen Cheese.  
40 boxes Mould Candles.  
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.  
50 lb. Nutmegs.  
casks London refined Saltpetre.  
5 ditto Irish Glue.  
Guppowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-  
son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas  
in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—mos-  
t of which are equal in quality to any ever im-  
ported.  
Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Te-  
neriffe, and Malaga Wines.  
A few cases Medoc Claret.  
Jamaica, Windward Island, and Northern  
Rum.  
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.  
Holland and Country Gin.  
Irish and Country Whiskey.  
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.  
Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.  
Wine and Cider Vinegar.  
Best Florence Oil in bottles and casks.  
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocho late, Rice  
Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch  
Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-  
mento, Race, and Ground Ginger, Cayenne  
Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,  
Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roli  
Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine  
Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and  
Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's  
Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and  
Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,  
sailing Lines, &c. &c.  
October 18.

**E. L. E. W. I. S.,**

HAS RECEIVED  
A handsome assortment of  
SPRING MILLENERY,  
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.  
April 26. dlw

**NOTICE.**

WAS TAKEN UP, at the subscriber's  
fishing-landing, a CANOE. The  
owner is requested to prove property, pay  
charges, and take it away.

Smith, Way & Shuck.  
April 26. St

**TO RENT.**

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE  
For a small family,  
SITUATE near the corner of St. Asaph  
and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Ed-  
ward Stabler. Possession may be had im-  
mediately—Apply to  
Thomas Shreve.

4th mo. 26th. St

**Wanted to Hire,**

A smart active WALTER—to one that can  
come well recommended for his honesty and  
sobriety, liberal wages will be given by  
Alexander Gordon,  
(Washington tavern.)  
April 26.

**NOTICE.**

THE President and the Directors of the  
Great-Hunting-Creek Bridge Compa-  
ny, will receive proposals until Tuesday, the  
second day of May next, for building a Bridge  
over the said creek, of the following dimen-  
sions:—

The Bridge to be 22 feet wide in every  
part, supported upon four piles driven to the  
bottom of the mud, 20 feet span between  
each tier, capped and floored with 7 stringers  
to each span, and floored with the best New-  
England white pine, a hand railing of each  
side 3 feet 6 inches high, with an ankle board  
10 inches wide and two inches thick spired  
to the railing, the piles to be single braced  
with good white oak 3 by 8 inches.

The piles to be of good white oak or pitch  
pine, and to square 10 inches, and hewed 8  
feet from the head downwards, 25 feet long,  
the caps to be 23 feet long, to square 13 by  
11 inches, and to be of the best white oak.

The stringers to be 23 feet long and to  
square 12 by 5 inches, of good pitch pine or  
white oak clear of sap.

The flooring to be of good New England  
white pine clear of sap, 22 feet long and 4  
inches thick.

The stringers and hand railing to be well  
secured with iron bolts, & the flooring trun-  
nelled down with locust trunnels, the joints  
and tops of the piles, caps and stringers to be  
well payed with turpentine and oil.

The hand railing to square 3 inches, and  
to be of good white or yellow heart pine clear  
of sap.

The Bridge to be 4 feet high above com-  
mon tides to the top of the cap, and to be  
completed in a plain, substantial, and work-  
man like manner, by the first day of October  
next.

The width of the creek is about 1200 feet,  
about 5 feet water and 8 feet mud, the course  
of the bridge is staked off, and the proposals  
must be for the running foot more or less,  
and sealed and delivered to either of the sub-  
scribers, on or before the day above mention-  
ed.

George Deneale,  
George Taylor,  
Thomas Vowell,  
James H. Hooe,  
Augustine J. Smith.  
April 26. dt2M

**This is to give Notice.**

That the subscriber hath obtained from the  
Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and  
state of Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Richard Bond, late of  
the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—  
All persons having claims against the said  
deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same for adjustment, with the proper vouch-  
ers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint  
Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or  
before the 15th day of July next; or they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of Jan-  
uary, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,  
Executrix.  
January 19.

DEBATE ON EXTRA RATIONS.

The following is a sketch of the debate which took place on the last evening of the last session of congress. Mr. Rowan, of Kentucky, has been considered by some as the most logical reasoner in the house of representatives, and we have no hesitation in saying that his speech which follows is as argumentative as any of equal length that was ever delivered in our country. Every reader will remark the shocking absurdity of Mr. Jackson's doctrine that the attorney general is a "judge in the land," and constitutional expounder of the laws, and that congress is bound by his exposition! Mr. Holland and Mr. Nelson also made some remarks, but they were in substance as those of Mr. Jackson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 3.

EXPENDITURES OF THE PUBLIC MONIES.

Mr. Randolph said, it would be recollected by the house, that a committee was appointed some time ago, for the purpose of enquiring whether any advances of money had been made by the war department, contrary to law, and if any, to what amount; it would also be recollected, that during the discussion on printing the documents, he had stated in his place, that if no other gentleman did, he would bring forward a motion in relation to that subject. Conceiving it to be his duty so to do, he now rose for the purpose of redeeming the pledge which he had given to the house. He had been extremely reluctant to bring forward a motion on this subject, because he knew it might be said, and truly, that there was no time for the house to examine the documents during the present session. He was well aware of that objection, and therefore should not go into that examination; but should restrict his motion to so limited an extent, that it would be impossible for any man, as he believed, to deny its truth. It would be impossible for any man to complain, that any difficulty existed as to a ready comprehension and prompt decision upon it. It was restricted only to a single case. If the house adopted the motion, it would then be for the house to declare what should grow out of it. Mr. R. said, he believed that it was understood in G. Britain, that a dissolution of parliament did not affect an impeachment, that the impeachment did not abate by the dissolution; and it belonged to the wisdom of the house, after the resolution was decided, to say what should be done with it. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that he made his motion to redeem a pledge given to the house; and that there was not a man in the U. States, however limited his capacity, that would not be able to discern its truth or its falsehood. It did not rest upon involved accounts or points of law, but upon the plainest and most luminous propositions which could be offered to the human mind, the truth or falsehood of which would at once appear.

On the 16th of March, 1802, an act passed fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. By that act it was provided, "that the monthly pay of the officers, musicians and privates, be as follows, to wit: to the brigadier general two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which shall be his full and entire compensation, without a right to demand or receive any rations, forage, travelling expences or other perquisites or emolument whatever, except such stationary as may be requisite for the use of his department." This is the law of the land, said he, in relation to this country. The law then goes on to state what shall be the pay of other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates; the 5th section apportions the rations to the different grades of officers, and allows "to the commanding officers of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the President of the U. S. shall, from time to time, direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post." I beg the house to attend that the words are "such additional number of rations;" and yet it is in proof before the house that brig. gen. Wilkinson has received a considerable sum of money, to wit: 1433 dolls. 16 cents for 36 extra rations per day, whilst commanding at Natchitoches and at New Orleans. Whilst at the latter place, he has al-

so received an allowance of 600 dollars for quarters, stabling, &c." said allowance, both as relates to rations and quarters, being prohibited by the law of the land. I know that the allowance has been made under very high authority, no less than that of the Attorney-General of the U. States, under the same sanction of no less an opinion than his.

Mr. Randolph said it did not behove him to enter into a contest with gentlemen learned in the law as to the exposition of the law; much less the attorney general in a case susceptible of being so put that difference of opinion might arise under it. But where the case was such that a difference of opinion could not take place, where the terms of the law were attended to, he should with great deference, as a representative of the people, not only think himself entitled to decide between that people and the administration for them, but that he was solemnly bound by duty to express such an opinion. And he felt himself warranted in what he said by perceiving that the attorney general in giving that opinion had not correctly apprehended, because he had not correctly stated the law. It has been said that Homer himself sometimes nodded; and a person even of the first abilities and legal research, pressed by a multitude of business, might make an oversight: inasmuch as in the attorney general's opinion the word "additional" preceding the word "rations" in the law, was omitted. The attorney general acknowledged the force of the 4th section of the law cutting off the commander in chief from any other emoluments, but said, "To put a just interpretation on any clause contained in a statute, you must look beyond the insulated section. The entire act must be taken into view, and such construction formed as will give effect to every part." Mr. R. further quoted the printed document. "The allowance made to general Wilkinson is not in his capacity of brigadier general, but in his quality of commander of a separate post. By the 5th section of the act above mentioned the President is authorised to allow to the commanders of separate posts such additional number of rations as he may from time to time think proper to direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post." Now surely the force of this term "additional" must have been overlooked by the attorney general in this particular case. To a man to whom rations are allowed by law you may allow additional rations. But can you allow additional rations to a man who is expressly prohibited from receiving any? Can you allow additional anything to a man whose compensation is fixed by law, and who is precluded in the act itself from receiving any further compensation? To inferior officers commanding at separate posts, additional rations were by the law contemplated to be allowed, and for a reason explained in the act itself. But it would be recollected that the commander in chief always had a separate command. The law contemplated that by having a separate command, incidental things as to inferior officers, but inseparable as to the commander in chief, they might be compelled to entertain company and go into expences which their pay would not warrant; and therefore in such cases additional rations had been allowed. If my construction of the law be not correct, said he, words have lost their meaning; terms have no longer any signification; and we legislate here to no purpose whatsoever: & the force of this thing will be made more apparent when we come to consider that it is stated by the accountant of the war department, that cols. Freeman and Cushing, received "additional rations," agreeably to law, for commanding at Natchitoches and at New Orleans, for the same period of time which an allowance was made to the commander in chief at the same places. So that even if his construction was incorrect, if white conveyed the idea of black, if right was wrong, if "additional" signified subtractive, still (Mr. R. said) that the law had been completely executed *quo ad hoc* the moment the President had authorised additional rations to colonels Freeman and Cushing for commanding at Natchitoches and N. Orleans. These were things which he thought it his duty to state to the house. If they were not true, if they were not as evident as the lights burning before his eyes, then the house would say so, would deny the fact. I could go on further and state a great many other illegal grants equally clear with this. I will state one more. It is stated in these documents. To be sure it is a pretty affair, and one which I would not have brought before this house, if I were not compelled by a sense of duty. It is an allowance of \$47 41 for part pay, subsistence and forage, from the 16th of March, 1802, to the 31st May following—made how? "By an arrangement of the war department." Now on the 16th of March a law was passed, which took effect as the

law of the land, from the time the President signed it; and if the President could have defeated the operation of the law till the 31st of May, 1802, he could defeat it altogether. It was the boast of a free government that law, and not the discretion of men, was to govern; and the highest officer of this government was as strictly amenable to law, as the meanest member of society, in the eye of the law, and in *foro conscientie* more so; because they must be presumed to know the law, altho' the lower orders may not. If there be one proposition in the world clearer than another, it is the proposition which I am about to submit to the consideration of the house. I know the lateness of the session, and the house will appreciate the motives by which I am actuated. If not, it is my misfortune, not my fault. I should be sorry to labor under the censure of the house, but if I incur it in the discharge of my duty, I shall bear it with equanimity—I trust, as becomes a man. I therefore move as follows:

Resolved, That the allowance of 1,433 dollars and 16 cents for "36 rations per day," made by the department of war to brigadier general Wilkinson at Natchitoches, from the 13th to the 30th of Sept. 1806, and from the first of October to the 11th of November in the same year, and whilst commanding at New Orleans, from 12th of November, 1806, to 24th November, 1807, and of 600 dollars for "quarters, stables, &c." at the same place, is contrary to law: the said allowance being expressly prohibited by the act passed the 16th day of March, 1802, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

The house agreed now to consider the resolution.

Mr. Randolph said it would be recollected that he had said the attorney general had misapprehended, because he had mistated the law on the subject of the military peace establishments; and yet when he came to read the attorney-general's opinion as printed, he found to his very great surprise and embarrassment, that the law was correctly quoted. He would state how it happened. In the 10th page of the printed report, fifth paragraph and fourth line, the word "additional" preceding the words "number of rations," will be found but ought not to be, because it was not in the attorney-general's official report. It was omitted, and Mr. R. said he wished to state how it got in. When the copy of the attorney-general's opinion had been put into his hands, he had perceived the difference between the opinion and the law as it now stood, and with his pen had marked the omission as a guide to himself, and the printer had inserted it in the printed copy: and thus Mr. R. said when he read the printed report to the house he was astonished that it did not tally with his conception. This being a palpable error, every gentleman who had the report, and those who publish it, ought to omit the word "additional." This would shew to the house, he hoped, that it was not very unreasonable in him to differ on this occasion with a gentleman of the attorney general's erudition; as he had so far misunderstood the law.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved that the resolution lie on the table. He said it would be unnecessary for him to state, that at this late period of the session it would be impossible to give to the resolution that consideration to which it was entitled. As it was announced by the mover of the resolution, said he, and as I find by the printed statement, of which I was really never possessed before this evening, the attorney general has given in his official capacity an opinion that the allowance was just and proper; and that in pursuance of such an opinion the amount charged was allowed.—What is the house about to do? What are they asked to do? Even admitting that there was no difficulty on the subject, that a person of the high responsibility of the attorney general had not given an opinion, they are called upon to decide that the construction given by one of the departments to their law, is an incorrect one. To make such a declaration would be an encroachment on the other parts of the government. It would be the essence of despotism, to enact laws, and after they have been construed by the proper tribunals, to say that that construction is erroneous. I incline to the opinion that the decision has been incorrect, but deny the authority of this house to reverse the decision. It is a fundamental principle of free governments that the powers of the several departments shall be separate and distinct. The legislature enacts; the judiciary expounds; but it would be as improper for us to expound as for the judges to enact laws. We have witnessed already the impropriety of legislative exposition of laws. It is almost six years since I brought before the house the question respecting the construction of a contract;—

though I did not wish to have involved the question; between the United States and the state of Ohio, in relation to lands of the United States exempt from taxation by that state. The contract declared that five per cent. of the nett proceeds arising from the sales of lands should be applied to roads. The legislature of Ohio in accepting the proposition inserted a provision that three per cent. should be applied, under the direction of the legislature in opening roads in the state. The House of Representatives when the bill was before them contemplating the appropriation of five per cent. solemnly declared that only two per cent. was applicable. The legislature of Ohio unanimously declared that five per cent. was proper; and Mr. Breckenridge, then senator from the state of Kentucky, thenwards attorney general of the United States, (I quote him as high authority) was of opinion that the decision of this house was incorrect. What does this amount to? That it is extremely dangerous for the legislature of a country to give an exposition of its own laws. With regard to the "word additional," I should rather presume that the attorney general in his original opinion, must have inserted it; for on recurring to the letter of the secretary of war, we find that he says, on the 5th section, &c. the president is authorised to allow the commanding officers of posts such additional number of rations as he shall deem proper. Mr. Jackson said he could not perceive that any good could flow from the adoption of this proposition at this or any other time. If it was intended to effect any thing by legislative construction of the law, it would be inefficacious because it could only be done by prospective construction. Impeachment of the secretary of war could not be intended, because he acted correctly from the opinion of the attorney general; nor of the attorney general, because if wrong he had not so acted corruptly, but from error of opinion. For these reasons, and believing it impossible to act on the subject with that deliberation which it required, Mr. Jackson wished the resolution to lie on the table.

Mr. Rowan thought the present a question worthy of all the time which had been consumed in discussing it; and if the doctrine advanced were true, then were secrets disclosed in the operation of this government which were not before known. The constitution provided that no money should be drawn out of the treasury contrary to law; but now it seemed that the officers might draw money on the opinion of the attorney-general. A sum of money might be wanted and no law might be passed for the purpose. The president having a right to appoint an attorney-general, his opinion might be procured in favor of the application of the money. He was sorry that so much consequence had on this occasion been given to the opinion of the attorney-general. This officer was not known in this question, not being known to the constitution. He was an officer created by law, to be consulted on legal questions by the officers of government, in order to give them confidence in the execution of the laws; but at their risk they then performed their duty, his sanction not exempting them from responsibility. Here was an innovation on the constitution—the opinion of an officer not known to the constitution was brought in to screen a misapplication of public money. Had he assumed the judicial power? And were the representatives of the people to be restrained from making enquiry because he had done so? Gentlemen had said that it was the province of the judiciary to expound the law; and that an action might be brought for the recovery of the money misapplied. And was the house to be satisfied with this remedy? It was not the mere money which was the object of attention. Should the refunding of the money screen the officer who had violated his trust? A question of this kind should not be passed over out of delicacy to individuals. In proportion to their elevation were officers secure from accusation; because they were approached in such stations with reluctance, and never upon light grounds. This circumstance was sufficient security against light imputation. But, admit the plea of delicacy, and they would be sheltered from all enquiry. Whosoever had the money of the nation in custody might then dispose of it as he pleased, because to request him to account for it would be a matter of high delicacy. The argument that by passing the resolution they would prejudice the question, was not sound. The resolution might be amended so as to appoint a committee of enquiry, upon whose report the house might or might not proceed. The idea that appropriation laws were necessary to be expounded, he said, was inconsistent with the nature of our government. They should be explicit and intelligible to the meanest citizen. But if a doubt should arise as to the construction of the law, it should be laid be-

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April 26.

# Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

Col. Buckner and Mr. Clarkson, federalists, are elected delegates to the Virginia Legislature for Fauquier county. We understand the utmost exertions were made by the democrats to carry their men, but to no avail.—The first named gentleman had a majority of 50, the last 40.

**THE RECONCILIATION** between America and Great Britain is a source at once of deep mortification to the savage *War Hawks*, and of exquisite delight to all honest and good men. Proud and free we are to acknowledge, that many, perhaps most, of the good republicans (falsely termed democrats) enjoy real pleasure in this happy event. But the pride of opinion, and party attachment, may induce some to withhold that acknowledgement which is so indisputably due to the Federalists, and to the cool and moderate of their own party. The outrageous, the savage, and the silly scribblers, who wage incessant war against reason, literature and true philosophy; those who write and print, they know not what, for the amusement of the least informed; such we will not undertake to convince.—Do we not all know that a determination was declared by the leading democrats in congress, to fight G. Britain? They said, "we will reason no more; it is time to fight!" Did not federalists prevent this? Surely they triumphed in that prevention.—Many federalists wanted better measures than the non-intercourse act; but in stopping there, they prevented what others intended.—WAR.

[Fed. Gaz.]

**TORYISM.**—One of the Baltimore democratic papers says, the settlement of our differences with Great Britain has thrown toryism flat on its back. The paper speaks truth for a rarity; and we are happy to state that it is French toryism. The French tories are abominably chagrined to find that all their flattering prospects of war with England are vanished. France—beloved, adored France, must now crouch or make war upon us; it matters but little which. Her friendship or her enmity, while we are at peace with England, can do us but little good or harm.

[Wash. Fed.]

**Alternatives.**—We are happy that the members of next congress will be relieved from that mass of alternatives which so puzzled and confounded their predecessors. The men who made such a noise about alternatives in the last congress, will have but two alternatives before them in the present, either to legislate on federal principles or be silent.

[Ibid.]

The brig *Susan* which arrived here on Saturday from Smyrna via Liverpool, cleared out from this port for Smyrna, after the existence of the embargo, to bring home property, by permission. On her return she was captured by a French frigate which put on board a number of English prisoners and permitted her to proceed on her homeward voyage. The English, however, rose upon the vessel and compelled their captain and crew to land them in England.

[Balt. American.]

We have received (says the Philadelphia Gazette) Havana papers to the 11th inst. from which we have made the following extracts:

[TRANSLATION.]

**Malaga, Jan. 21.**—The day before yesterday arrived here the capt. Francisco Il-lucco, from Malta, who upon oath declares, that on applying for his clearance at Malta, the Spanish consul said to him: "Captain, you will be the first to have the satisfaction of carrying to Spain the declaration of war by Austria and Russia against France." that a packet was also delivered to him, by the same, for the post master of this place, as he supposes to be forwarded to the Central Junta; and he adds, that on the following day he actually met 80 vessels under Austrian colors, going into Malta, under convoy of a frigate and two English brigs.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, April 18, 1809.

The secretary of the treasury has referred to me your letter to him of the 7th inst. I am of opinion, that a vessel, being at a licensed port, may, after the proclamation of the president of the United States contemplated by the 11th sect. of the act of the 1st of March last, proceed to any port which shall be permitted under the proclamation pursuant to that section, without a forfeiture

of the bond previously executed pursuant to the provisions of the last recited act.

Yours, &c.

G. DUVAL.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LANGUAGE.

Lord Harrowby, in a recent speech in Parliament (if the speech be reported correctly) made use of two very uncommon words, one of which we are inclined to consider as totally indefensible. He used the expressions "to incipitate an enquiry," and "to infrigidate the public ardor." The word *incipitate* is recognized by Johnson, who quotes Boyle as his authority. Upon the subject of coining new words, "much may be said on both sides." The current of public opinion has for some time decided against the practice, and yet new terms are continually creeping into type, for instance the fashionable word *demoralise*. We have ever thought there was much force in the elegant logic of HORACE upon this subject, though perhaps it is less applicable in modern than it was in ancient times. The passage to which we allude is well known to the classical scholar, and those who are not in the habit of reading Latin will be gratified by the literal translation. Why should the Romans grant to Plautus and Cæcilius a privilege denied to Virgil and Varius? Why should I be envied, if I have it in my power to acquire a few words, when the language of Cato and Ennius has enriched our native tongue, and produced new names of things? It has been and ever will be allowable to coin a word marked with the stamp in present request. As leaves in the woods are changed with the fleeting years; the earliest fall off first; in this manner words perish with old age, and new ones flourish and thrive, like men in the days of their youth. We, and all our works, are doomed to death. The works of mortal men must perish; much less can the honor and elegance of language be long lived. Many words shall revive which are now in disuse; and many which are now in esteem shall fall, if it be the will of custom; in whose power is the decision, the right, and standard of language.

[Freeman's Journal.]

## LA LANTERNE MAGIQUE.

A paper which was established, a year or two ago, at New Orleans, by the sons of wit and fun, but soon failed, rather, we presume, from a deficiency of *patronage* than want of stock, has lately been reëscituated. This *MAGIC LANTERN* is by no means of the *Jack o' Lantern* character, but with all its potions and incantations, is calculated to illuminate rather than bewilder; and its emanations evidently scorch, if they do not absolutely roast, his most excellent excellency, the "most noble Felix" of those western regions, the new member of Congress (successor to Mr. Clark, who declined a re-election) and other ministerial characters of note. From the following extract it appears that the Louisianians are already ambitious to have, not only "a local habitation," but "a name," as a state in this great union, and that, in such an event, their illustrious *Tetrarch*, unpopular as he is, is to have some provision made for him. The office to which he is destined, that of *judge of a parish*, appears to be nicely adjusted to the measure of his mind.

[Ibid.]

"The governor must now perceive that he has been duped by the jacobin faction of which he had the baseness to make himself the most subservient valet. A memorial is now under the consideration of the legislature praying congress to admit Louisiana as one of the states of the U. States. That measure has been concerted among a few of the leading jacobins, and they now boast openly, of having placed the governor in a most embarrassing dilemma, he must either oppose or approve the memorial to congress, an attempt to oppose it would unmask him to the inhabitants, whom he has deceived by professions of attachment to their country, and should he openly approve of such a measure, which the general government will never sanction, he will draw on himself the resentment of the president. It is really amusing to a calm observer, to behold the exultation which the hope of attaining offices in the new state produces on the minds of the jacobins. Some gentlemen already fancy themselves judges of the superior court. Poydras insists on being the first governor of the state Orleans. It is supposed, however that gov. Claiborne will be appointed judge of the parish of Point Coupee, as a reward for his great services, provided he promises never to meddle with politics, of which it is agreed on all hands, that he knows nothing."

*La Lanterne Magique, Sunday, March 12.*

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

AT a meeting of the members of the Board of Health on Tuesday the 25th of April, 1809, at the Council Chamber in the town of Alexandria.

The board proceeded to the appointment of a President, when GEORGE DENEALE was duly elected—and on balloting for Secretary, JOHN STEWART was duly elected.

On motion it was resolved that notice be given to the inhabitants of the town, that after the first day of May next, the law requires the cleaning the footways and gutters, and the Board of Health have given directions to the Superintendent of Police, to have all the laws for preventing and removal of nuisances, to be strictly enforced, and each member of this board will in his particular district enforce a due and regular observance of the same.

ORDERED, That the several districts, and the allotment of the members of this board to the same be published for two weeks.

ORDERED, That the arrangement of the members of the board for the performance of the duty imposed by the order of the 9th June, 1806, be as follows:

- 1st. John Muncester, east of Fairfax, south of Prince-streets.
- 2d. William Paton, west of Fairfax, south of Prince and east of St. Asaph-streets.
- 3d. John Lloyd, west of St. Asaph and south of Prince-streets.
- 4th. Joseph Riddle, east of Fairfax, between King and Prince-streets.
- 5th. John Stewart, west of Fairfax and east of Columbus between King & Prince-streets.
- 6th. Samuel Harper, west of Columbus between King and Prince-streets.
- 7th. Andrew Jamieson, east of Royal and north of King streets.
- 8th. George Deneale, west of Royal, north of King and east of Columbus streets.
- 9th. William S. Moore, west of Columbus and north of King streets.

JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.

## Mechanic Relief Society.

THE anniversary meeting of the *Mechanic Relief Society*, will be held on Monday next, at the old council chamber, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

John MacLeod, Sec'y.

April 27.

N. B. Members will please to take notice, that by the late amendment to the constitution, absentees of this meeting will be fined *One Dollar*; and that their names may be struck off the books if absent for five stated meetings in succession and failing to pay their arrears without a satisfactory excuse. Also those who chuse to partake of the Anniversary Dinner, will leave their names with the secretary.

## FOR SALE,

- 24 casks of Catalonia RED WINE
- 32 half pipes do.
- 1 1-2 pipes MADEIRA WINE
- A few pieces of first quality Tickenburg.

Joseph Smith.

April 7.

## Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Proprietors of Sixteen Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, upon which the Second Instalment of *Ten Dollars* a share remains unpaid, which shares are numbered 461 462 463 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1992 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000, and to the Proprietors of 85 Shares, upon which the 3d instalment of \$10 a share remains unpaid, numbered 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 461 462 463 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 639 640 641 642 643 1050 1069 1070 1339 1340 1468 1583 1535 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1992 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000, that unless the respective instalments of ten dollars on each share, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of June next, the President and Directors will proceed on that day, to forfeit for the benefit of the Company, the said shares, in conformity with the provisions of "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia."

Notice is also given, to Delinquents of the Fourth Instalment, that unless they make payment immediately on their shares, the Directors will advertise them for forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud.

President.

April 26—27

ecolJ

## Store & Warehouse to Rent.

TO RENT, a Store and Warehouse, on King-street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, now in the occupation of Isaac Robbins. The Store is roomy and convenient, the stand very good, and the rent will be reasonable. Possession may be had on the first day of May next. Application may be made to

A. Faw.

April 24.

ecolJ

fore, the house by the president, whose duty it was to lay before congress from time to time, such subjects as he should deem proper for their consideration. Three or four opinions of the attorney general had lately crept into the history of this country. The opinion of the attorney general had been sent to the house on the subject of the claim of Beaumarchais, without their requisition of it; and in other cases it had been allowed great weight. He thought the nation should put their veto upon the influence of the opinions of the attorney general, as related to the duties of the great departments of the government. Mr. Rowan said, if he understood the duties of the attorney general, it was to prosecute suits in the courts of the nation in behalf of the United States, and to secure their great interests; but not to give an opinion on points which the heads of departments should propose, and under the authority of his opinion to screen them from the censure and scrutiny of the people. He would not give the nation reason to suppose that the legislature lent the smallest sanction to a proceeding of this kind; and therefore he thought the resolution should immediately be acted on. It had been said that this proposition involved the character of the person concerned. Mr. R. said that malfeasance would never be alleged without involving character; & according to the doctrine laid down, public officers had a licence to do what they pleased. The argument that the resolution involved the character of general Wilkinson was nothing, that character was out of the question; it had been too long in the public reach to be sullied by any thing which could be done in this house. The people never looked to whom money is paid, but by whom it is paid. The responsibility of the department is involved. If they would give money to the officer, it was well understood that he would spend it. It was an error of the department of war. He regretted that this proposition had come forward at so late a period of the session; but why it had done so the gentleman from Virginia had explained. He had rather that the subject should not have come before the house than it should have been dismissed lightly, for there had scarcely been so important a question before the house during the present session. It connected itself with the vitals of the government. Say at once, said Mr. Rowan, when you make a law for the appropriation of public money, that you have no power to enquire into its application, that the subject shall not be approached from delicacy or the fear of prejudging it, and you immediately make the heads of departments despots. A few thousands dollars compared with principle is nothing; a correct decision is worth millions. If the house were to permit the resolution to lie on the table, it might be amended. If it should be thought proper, Mr. R. said he was prepared to vote for a committee of enquiry not as to the man or men who had received the money, but as to those who had paid it. He did not say that there was any criminality in this case, but malignity and error in this case were the same; for mal conduct would always clothe itself in the garb of the latter, were it to be admitted as a plea in excuse. Upon this subject there should be the utmost rigor of scrutiny. It was lamentable, if the opinion of the attorney general was to rule the whole government, that from so young an institution as this government so perfect an excess had grown out. It was no excuse for a man who had the custody of the public money, that he had obeyed the executive direction in applying it improperly. The resolution received the go-by.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that on the first of May (being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of America) a *TEA PARTY* will be provided by him at his Hotel, to such as may please to honor him with their presence.

W. CATON.

April 20.  
Gentlemen's tickets of admittance Two Dollars.

JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE,  
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
[Price 25 Cents.]

## THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to President of the United States—to which added a publication under the signature VINDEX.

January 19.

CASH will be given for 3 or 4 YOUNG NEGRO FELLOWS of BOYS of good character, from the state of Virginia. For terms apply to the Printer,

John Hodgkin.

ecolw

April 26.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumptions.

HERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDs. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather, are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthma and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider when there a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the **VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT**, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto—

### NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life—and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the Asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand-father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home, and be absent the greatest part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In Sept. last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely debilitated, emaciated and confined. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months, I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough, which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects upon others, that Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and Asthma, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonary complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician who is a man well approved

of in his profession, from a disease which I had received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed in his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, Feb. 1809.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequent spitting of blood; in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Detergent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

## To the Public.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, Elijah Norton, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility—weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months: about the fifteenth of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months, immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, & consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

For Sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King-street, agent for the proprietor. March 29. law3m

## SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

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## FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hoar, on Water-street. It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe, John Muncafter, Executors.

March 25. colf

## Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderate terms.

W. Millan.

March 27. eo3flaw6m

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a certain letter or power of attorney from Saml. Craig and the subscriber, dated March, 1807, as the executors of John Dunlap, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, deceased, to Samuel Dunlap, authorising him, the said Samuel Dunlap, to collect, sue for and receive, all debts, dues and demands, owing to the said John Dunlap, deceased, is hereby revoked, annulled and made void.

WM. HERBERT, Surviving Ex'r. of John Dunlap, dec'd.

March 31. colm

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

## Removal of Isaac Robbins.

To the opposite corner of Anderson and Nutt's store, eastwardly.

## TO RENT,

A neat two story Brick Dwelling House. Enquire of the Printer.

April 20. dtf

Two LADS of 14 or 15 years of age, coming well recommended, will be taken apprentices to the Biscuit Baking Business.

APPLY TO

Marsteller & Young.

April 24. 3t

## Public Sale.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Chancery District Court of Williamsburg, will be offered for sale, on the 4th Monday in May next, at Westmoreland Court House, being court day—

That very valuable FARM,

situated on Nomony river, in the county of Westmoreland, the property of John A. Hays, late of said county, containing 643 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser executing to the commissioners acting under the aforesaid order, bond with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the decree.

March 30. law

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes. Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines. Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip-Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Sord Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

## CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT GRAY.

THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Hair at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Doby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adixi and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.

ALSO,

The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price \$2. Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, \$1.

March 29.

## District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA.

COMPLAINT being made to me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, on oath, by Jas. Campbell, keeper of the jail of the said county, that on the night of the 1st of April, inst. Negro JIM, committed as a runaway, the property of Richard Brent; Negro LIEN, the property of John Keith; Negro JIM, the property of James Keith, sen.; and Negro GEORGE, the property of Francis Peyton, committed by their masters, did break and escape from the said jail, and are now going at large. Sworn to before me this 2d day of April, 1809.

Richard Libby.

Officers of the county or individuals apprehending said negroes or either of them, shall receive for delivering them to the said jailer, Twenty Dollars for all or Five Dollars for either.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

April 3. 2w4w

## FRESH TEAS.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE At the Baltimore and New York prices, 15 chests Hyson Skin TEAS, 10 do. old Hyson } Of the latest New York importation. 6 do. young Hyson } J. H. M. April 3. J. H. M.

## NOTICE.

CHARLES SIMMS has associated his son John D. Simms, with him in the practice of Law. He will regularly attend the circuit court for the county of Alexandria, and the superior court for the county of Prince George and Charles Counties in Maryland—the superior court for the county of Prince William, and the circuit courts for the counties of Alexandria and Washington. By this arrangement one or the other may at a 1 times be seen and consulted at his office, where deeds and other writings will be drawn when required. The attention of both will be given to business entrusted to either of them, April 11. 3w2w

## Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Pottery Ware—with a general assortment of Groceries.

A B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edlw 3w1w & law 1w1M

## FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 273 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster, court house five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chestnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. P. Triplett, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. S. Nickols. The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half of the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these Lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on the Mall—his Houses on King-street, near Royal street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington street—his ground-rents, or any other property he has in Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.

S. Cooke.

Leesburg, March 30. law2m

## TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek. } law

Dec. 9—15. } N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

## NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Role.

VOL IX.]

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April 19